

Atlantic in. Cotton and Breadstuffs lower. The Empress Eugenie has got a son.

Railroad Meeting in Onslow.

We are requested to state that there will be a railroad meeting held at Onslow Court House on the first Monday in April—Monday next. A full attendance of the citizens of the county is earnestly desired.

A friend in Onslow County, who forwards us the above notice for publication, informs us that a similar notice has already been posted at various points throughout the county. It is feared that charter for a road through that county is virtually a dead letter. The amount necessary to carry the road chartered by the last legislature through Onslow County, would be fully three hundred thousand dollars, estimating the cost at only ten thousand dollars per mile, which is below the amount which experience has shown to be necessary. The real estate of the county is estimated at six hundred and eighty-one thousand four hundred and fifty-six dollars; the number of taxable polls, black and white, at 2,094. To build the road would require 30 per cent. of all the real estate, and \$45 on each taxable poll—such, at least, is the calculation made, and from which the inference is drawn that individuals in Onslow County cannot build the road without assistance from the State.

Our correspondent requests us to state the amount of capital stock owned by the State, in each railroad in the State. We have not now before us all the data necessary to enable us to make such statement, more especially with regard to the amounts authorized by the action of the last Session. In the finished roads, we believe the State is a stockholder to the amount of three millions in the Central Road; four of five hundred thousand in the Raleigh & Gaston; four hundred thousand in the Wilmington and Weldon; and two hundred thousand in the Wilmington and Manchester Road. She will be a stockholder to the amount of two-thirds of the Eastern and Western extensions of the Central road. The eastern extension is put at sixteen hundred thousand dollars, we believe, and is in course of rapid construction. The western extension is in sections, and the State comes in as a certain amount is done on each section. The precise terms of the charter we cannot give, but it will amount in the end to the State being a two-thirds stockholder. There is hardly any probability that the western extension will be carried beyond the base of the mountains for a very long time, and it is therefore impossible to say what amount the State may be brought in for. To take the road across the mountains from Salisbury to the Tennessee line, would, no doubt, cost at least ten millions, if not more. Under the charter of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, the State is not to take stock; she is, under certain circumstances, to endorse the bonds of the Company to the amount of some sixteen hundred thousand dollars. As yet she is not in for a dollar, and we fear it will take a hard pull to raise the means necessary to do the work required before her endorsement can be asked for.

We have thus endeavored to comply with the request of our correspondent, but without any pretensions to accuracy, as we have no documents before us. Acts of Congress are comparatively easy to get at—those of our own Legislature are not. So far as the general view is concerned, we think we are near about correct, at least sufficiently so to give a pretty fair idea of things.

Shakespeare is so often quoted and misquoted, that we generally let him alone in that way, but it strikes us that it was Shakespeare who said "there is a tide in the affairs of men that taken at the flood leads on to fortune," and that it was Louis Napoleon who took the tide at the flood, and it keeps leading him on, and if the truth must be told, he rather keeps making it lead him. We hear people frequently say, when anything goes wrong—It's all my luck!—Well, after much fuss, or, as would be said on this side the Atlantic, "noise and confusion," a child is born into the world, and in answer to all his wishes, it is a son. People say, as naturally as anything in the world, that it's all his luck.

Seen from a religious point of view, all occurrences even to the falling of a sparrow, are guided by that Providence which knows no such thing as accident, but to the common eye many things appear as the result of lucky chances—the naturalist and the observer of statistics of population would say that the chances were about equal for a boy or a girl, and the world in general says that with Louis Napoleon's usual good fortune, the chance turned out as he desired it. Whether or not the Salic Law excluding females from the succession to the throne of France be still in force, we are unable to say, but it might as well be, for immemorial prescription, as well as the genius of the French people have more than the force of law, and a son alone could be regarded as *an heir* to the crown; hence the earnest wish for a son and the rejoicings over the accomplishment of that wish.

Poor little fellow! how amazed he would be, if he were capable of amazement, to notice the excitement of his arrival has occasioned. There he is, a little eight or nine pounder, with only a sort of animal instinct prompting him to seek the "maternal fount," and round black eyes "in fine phrensy rolling" when he sees a candle—and that little spot of a creature is King of Algeria and elsewhere. This, we suppose, is what people mean when they talk about being born with a silver spoon in his mouth.

And all around the world, where floats the proud ensign of France, over her legions or her fleets, the roar of cannon announces the birth of a "Son of France."

This is the opening scene. Who can foretell the close? Can that cold and silent man at the Tuilleries, who in the ordinary course of events can hardly expect to live to see his son grown to man's estate—and no boy can hold the reins of government in France. The ruler there must be a man in the full sense of the word. The history of monarchy in France for the last seventy years is a painful one, and augurs little for peaceful successions; for, even before the outbreak of actual revolution, poor Louis the Sixteenth occupied a miserable position; yet few will question that his end, tragical as it was, was preferable to that of the Great Napoleon, fretting like a chained eagle on the lone rock of St. Helena. The Bourbons came back but to be ejected, and leave their miserable remnants rotting out till even the name passed away like that of the English Stuarts.

Poor child! It is born to a fearful inheritance.

The Inspectors of Forage and Provisions, appointed by the Town Authorities, have made their first annual report for the year ending March 31st ult.

During that period they have inspected 6689 bales of Cotton; 8333 bales Hay; 318 do. Fodder; 1440 casks Rice; 189 bbls. do.; 3163 bbls. Pork; 25 do. Beef, and 5467 bbls. Flour.

The Clinton Independent says that a son of Mr. Wm. Faison's plantation brought, a few days since, 19 live pigs.

The Fayetteville Presbytery holds its next meeting in the Grove Church at Kenansville, Duplin county, beginning on the 10th of April.

CONVENTION OR NO CONVENTION.—A somewhat unusual state of things now exists in South Carolina. As a rule, that State has refused to be represented in the National Nominating Conventions of any party, although no State has given a more uniform support to Democratic candidates. Some years ago General Commander did go into a Democratic Convention, and, we believe, cast the vote of the State; but as to the authority for his so doing there could hardly be said to exist doubts, since that would imply the existence of some affirmative facts, and we cannot see that there was, in truth, any showing, although, we suppose the General (who is said to be a very clever gentleman) may have thought differently.

Now, evidently, the thing wears a changed appearance. A large party in that State goes for a Convention, or rather for the presence of South Carolina in such Convention. This is owing to the interest felt in the struggle now drawing to a point throughout the country—to the feeling that in the National Democratic party alone can the South rely for safety in the Union; and, above all, to the admiration excited by the nobly independent course of President Pierce, and the confidence reposed in him. South Carolina, we believe, will be found casting her eight votes for any good Democrat whom the Cincinnati Convention may nominate; but if she herself be represented in that Convention, her presence will be mainly due to a desire to promote the re-nomination of General Pierce.

NORTH EASTERN RAILROAD.—From the report of T. Pinckney Huger, Esq., President of the North East Railroad Company, made to the Company on the 27th ult., we learn the following particulars: There is now thirty miles of the road in active operation—the work on the balance is steadily progressing, and it is confidently anticipated that, unless some unforeseen obstacle intervene it will be completed up to the Wilmington & Manchester Road by the 1st of April 1867—provided the money can be got. The amount already expended has reached \$924,791.40, and the whole cost of the road upon completion is estimated at \$1,684,791.40. The amount of stock subscribed is \$845,800. The Company is authorized to borrow \$700,000 on bonds.

The bridge over the Santee is to be built on iron cylinders on the same principle with that over the Pee Dee, on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad. The trestle work at the Santee Swamp will be over three miles long. President Huger dwells with considerable emphasis upon the anticipated extension of this road into North Carolina referring to the meetings on this subject which have been held in some counties in this State. We shall see what we shall see.

The K. N. meeting at the Court-house last Monday night was what might be called a dead failure. Somehow or other the grand enthusiasm seems to have fizzled out, and the call for a Fillmore and Donelson Club produced the slightest sort of an attendance—we were going to say crowd, but that would have been a mistake—it would have been a very small room indeed that the number present would have crowded. When Dr. F. J. Hill took the Chair the attendance was something under fifty,—so we have heard from several persons. Messrs. Russell and Scholer acted as Secretaries. We understand that a committee of ten was appointed to report permanent officers, and for other purposes.

Had the meeting been called for to-night, it might have been taken for a joke got up to fool the unwary into the idea that there was to be a meeting when in fact there was none. As the matter stands, it looks very much like a serious and solemn fact—a very solemn and serious fact, indeed. The citizens present were like angels visits, few and far between.

We notice that in some counties in this State, meetings calling themselves Whig have been held; but for any difference we could see, they might as well have been Know Nothing meetings. They went the whole figure, and seem to have been gotten up for the purpose of roping into the support of the hybrid Philadelphia ticket, such Whigs as were proud of their own name and ashamed to be called Know Nothings. To some extent the move may be successful, in cases where gullibility is great and Know-Nothingism proclivities strong. As a general rule it will fail. The men of free thought and independent action, who have resolved to be influenced by a knowledge of facts and principles, cannot be taken in by any adroit manoeuvre of this kind. It is this class of men that the Democrats expect to win over from the ranks of the opposition, and they are winning them every day, and they will continue to win them.

The atmosphere enters into the spirit of the occasion and makes April Fools of the people generally. To any one looking out, the day bears the appearance of Summer—blue skies and bright sunshine, undimmed by a cloud, but once out of doors and the difference is soon found in the icy pavement, and the chilly wind. It is probable that there will be warm weather in July, but we by no means wish to be understood as asserting it with any degree of confidence. We learn by the Fayetteville Observer, that it was snowing yesterday (Monday) in Raleigh.

MULFORD'S LEMON SUGAR.—Mr. Houston, who is the agent for the sale of the above article in this place, has laid a box on our table, which we have tried, and so far as our judgment goes, have found it to be all that it is represented to be. It makes a very palatable and refreshing lemonade. See adv.

THE TOWN BONDS.—It will be seen from an advertisement in today's paper, that the bonds to be issued by the town of Wilmington on account of the construction of the new Town Hall, etc., are at bear interest at the rate of seven per cent., instead of six per cent., as at first advertised. This would seem to be an affair of capital opportunity for those having funds to invest.

THE COBB CASE.—The Fayetteville Observer learns that the Court on which the jury gave \$100 damages in the case of Enoch Cobb versus a number of citizens of Duplin, Wayne, etc., was that for conspiracy and not for libel. All parties appear from the testimony, to have concluded that the plaintiff had not been libelled.

Immense amounts of goods are passing through this place for the interior of the State. The agricultural sections of North Carolina never were more prosperous.

THE NON-ARRIVAL OF THE DANIEL WEBSTER. The steamer Daniel Webster, due at this port on Monday last, has not arrived, and it is believed she has been seized by Gen. Walker, at Nicaragua. There is much excitement in consequence.

LATER FROM KANSAS. St. Louis, March 31.—Senator Lane, of Kansas, has arrived in this city en route to Washington. Kansas was quiet, and the Indians were suing for peace. No Santa Fe mails are expected this month.

A Happy Family. "A farmer says that he found in an old hollow stump, a few days since, five snakes, three rattle snakes, and a coon, driven to heretofore by the hard winter. They had 'fused' to keep warm, just as the opposition to the Democratic party are doing in consequence. It has also been a hard winter for such politicians; and a common misery has driven them all into the same burrow."—New Haven Register.

Democratic Meeting in Duplin.

A meeting of a portion of the Democracy of the county of Duplin was held at Kenansville, on Tuesday of March Court.

William E. Hill, Esq., Dr. James G. Dickson, was appointed Chairman, and Gibson Carr Secretary.

On motion, a committee of five were appointed to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting. The Chairman appointed the following gentlemen on said committee: Owen R. Kenan, Esq., Wm. E. Hill, Wm. J. Houston, J. B. Monk and N. P. Mathis.

After the committee retired, Samuel Holmes, Esq., and George S. Stevenson, Esq., were invited to participate in the deliberations of the meeting.

The committee having returned, reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the time has again arrived when the duty devolves upon the great Democratic party of the State and nation to take measures for the organization of their party strength, and for securing the success of sound constitutional principles, be it

Resolved, That we, a portion of the Democracy of Duplin County, are pleased to reaffirm our renewed, strengthened and unabated confidence in the sound, conservative and patriotic administration of Franklin Pierce, and in the approaching contest for the chief magistracy we believe him the choice of the Southern Democracy; and, while we are willing to abide the decision of the national Convention, we declare him our first choice for the Presidency of the United States.

Resolved, That we hail with delight the recommendation of our talented and patriotic fellow-citizen, Hon. Jas. C. Dobbin, for the Vice Presidency. He is our first choice for that distinguished position. We trust that he may receive the nomination; and pledge to the nomination of Pierce and Dobbin our cordial and enthusiastic support.

Resolved, That this Union is founded upon the full equality of States—that that equality is guaranteed by the Constitution—that all and every attempt, on the part of abolitionists, to interfere, by State legislation or otherwise, with the rights of citizens of the Southern States to hold and enjoy their property at home, or to remove with it to any of the territories, is unwarranted, unjust, and tends to a dissolution of the Union.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Duplin proclaim to the world, that they are entirely in favor of American ruling America, at least, so far as the principle relates to "North America," leaving "South America" and "South Americans" the undisputed right to take care of themselves, but we believe the new nation of Americans, commonly called "Know Nothings," founded upon proscription of citizens on account of their birth place and their religion, aim a blow at the Constitution—at the civil and religious equality of the people.

Resolved, That the national Democracy of the Northern States should not so manfully and so nobly stand up for the rights of the South, and combat the heresies of abolitionism and fanaticism at the North, are entitled to the gratitude of every patriot and every friend of the Union.

Resolved, That we are well pleased with the course of our able and faithful representative in Congress, Hon. Warren Winslow, and extend to him a renewal of our confidence.

Resolved, That the present and very worthy Governor, Thos. Bragg, is our choice for re-election.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint fifty delegates to represent the County of Duplin in the Democratic State Convention, to assemble in the city of Raleigh on the 10th of April next.

Under the last resolution, the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen: Owen R. Kenan, Esq., James Dickson, Wm. E. Hill, James Peasall, Wm. J. Houston, J. W. Blount, Luther R. Lofton, E. Bardin, A. M. Faison, D. B. Newton, H. P. Hodges, J. B. Hurst, B. W. Herring, John Loftin, Daniel Jones, Austin Swinson, Dr. B. F. Cobb, Horgeth Komegny, Thos. Dail, N. B. Whitefield, Dr. Thos. Hill, A. Grady, Grady Outlaw, Seth Davis, D. Simmons, George Smith, S. D. Gentry, John Maxwell, B. Smith, Jr., B. Southerlin, Jr., H. Farrier, J. M. Clouston, J. W. Williams, Thos. Burton, G. Sloan, Thos. Lanier, H. Murray, C. McMillan, Danl Tench, Boney Wells, Wm. R. Ward, Stephen Herring, Benj. Newkirk, D. H. Williams, Dr. W. K. Devane, N. P. Mathis, J. B. Monk, James G. Dickson.

On motion of O. R. Kenan, Esq., the Chairman and Secretary were added to the list of delegates.

On motion of Wm. E. Hill, Esq., Resolved, That, in accordance with the suggestions of our sister counties, the delegates to the State Convention at Raleigh, on the 10th of April, be empowered to select suitable persons to represent this District in the National Convention, to be held at Cincinnati to nominate candidates for President and Vice President; and also to appoint an Elector for this Electoral District, in the event that a District Convention should not be held.

Mr. Hill offered some remarks in support of the above resolution, showing the importance of having our section of the country well represented in the National Convention. For harmony and union among the Democrats, (the only National party at present in the country,) is the best method of putting down Know-Nothingism and Abolitionism.

The meeting was also addressed by Saml Holmes, and Wm. J. Houston, who spoke eloquently in favor of Democratic principles.

On motion, the proceedings were ordered to be published in the Wilmington Journal, and other Democratic papers.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JAMES G. DICKSON, Chairman.

GIBSON CARR, Secretary.

For the Journal.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—Justice to the Inspector who brands his barrels, &c., G. L. B., induces us to state that one of the barrels of pork referred to in M. J. W. Burgwin's note to Messrs. Keith & Planner was purchased of us. As soon as we heard that it was not good, (as we guarantee all the pork we sell,) we took it back and exchanged it. We afterwards opened it in presence of G. L. B., and other judges of pork who were disinterested, and they all pronounced it sound, but slightly rusty on top in consequence of its having been standing on head and the pickle settling in the barrel. We have since sold the same barrel to a person who took it without deduction and with a knowledge of the above facts.

It is also due to Mr. B. to state that the barrel referred to had been inspected eight weeks before we sold it, and, further, that the law requires the examination of only twenty barrels out of every hundred, and if they are ascertained to be sound and of full weight, all are branded. In this way any Inspector might pass a barrel or more that might not come up to the requirements, without his having seen them.

Yours very respectfully,

J. & D. MACRAE & CO.

Important from Nicaragua.

NEW ORLEANS, March 29.—The steamship Daniel Webster, from San Juan, with dates to the 23d of March, arrived here on the 28th inst. Col. Schlessinger was aboard, and Col. Schlessinger was aboard. Walker had been re-inforced by 300 Americans. Costa Rica has formally declared war against Nicaragua; which declaration reached Granada on the 10th March. Walker returned the compliment immediately, and the same evening, accompanied by 300 men, marched across the river to Virgin Bay. The next day 300 men under Schlessinger, marched to Costa Rica. The latest advice states that they had not met the enemy, but had provided themselves with horses, intending to proceed against Guano Castle.

Walker issued a proclamation on the 9th March, stating that he had been invited by the Democratic party of Nicaragua, and had struggled to carry out the principles of the revolution of 1854, but the Legitimists party refusing all efforts at reconciliation, nothing was now left but war.

The Costa Rican Government has issued an address to the people of Central America calling on them to rise and defend the American Republics. Major Hays arrived on the 21st February, with dispatches for Col. Wheeler, the American Minister. An Ambassador from San Salvador had arrived at Granada with dispatches of a peaceful character.

NEW ORLEANS, April 1.—One of Walker's detachments having seized the English and Costa Rica Mail, the English officers demanded its restitution, and on the commandant of the detachment refusing the demand, the English sent detachments to the West India squadron which has caused a gathering of troops in the vicinity of San Juan, in anticipation of an attack from the English.

NEW YORK, March 31.—The propeller Arctic has arrived, but has brought no intelligence of the Pacific.

John H. Haughton, Esq., of Chatham, one of the State delegates to the Philadelphia N. Convention, has written and published a letter giving his account of the action of that body, and urging his friends to rally to the support of Fillmore and Donelson.

It is our purpose to notice hereafter some of the statements made in this letter; but meantime we call attention only, as we have space to-day, to one or two points in it.

There is a slight difference of opinion between the Raleigh Register and Mr. Haughton as to the platform. We present this difference thus, in parallel columns:

The nominating Convention neither accepted nor rejected the platform of the National Council, but, properly exchanged, left the nominees free of all pledges and unfettered by any such restrictions that the Council, and eventually endorsed by the Convention, is a sufficient answer.

Which is right—the Register, or Mr. Haughton? Again: Mr. Haughton labors to show that the Edie or abolition delegates from Pennsylvania, were admitted to seats in the Convention, not on account of their peculiar views on slavery, but because they were members of the Convention.

We find copied into the Wilmington Herald, the report of the minority of the committee on credentials, signed A. Kennedy, of Maryland; W. G. Brownlow, of Tennessee; John A. Baker, of North Carolina; W. A. Lake, of Miss.; R. K. Call, of Florida, and W. S. Sanfily, of Texas. We present, in this subject, the statement of Mr. Haughton on this subject, and the report of this committee, as follows:

The undersigned members of the committee on Credentials, among them, whether the Edie delegates had not forfeited their right as members of the national Convention, to take part in the election of the President of the United States.

We regard this convention as a national one, and we regard the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President, as a national one.

Understanding that the delegates were elected under the authority of a body of delegates, we are of opinion that the delegates from Pennsylvania, which claims to be the American party in this Convention, are entitled to seats in the Convention, as admitted, rejected, and repudiated the twelfth section of said platform, we are of opinion that said delegates have no right to seats in the Convention.

Report of Committee. Understanding that the delegates were elected under the authority of a body of delegates, we are of opinion that the delegates from Pennsylvania, which claims to be the American party in this Convention, are entitled to seats in the Convention, as admitted, rejected, and repudiated the twelfth section of said platform, we are of opinion that said delegates have no right to seats in the Convention.

What will Mr. Haughton say now? Is he right, and are Messrs. Baker, Brownlow, Lake, and others, wrong? Is he better qualified to answer for the committee than Mr. Baker, from his own State, who was a member of it?—Raleigh Standard.

From the London Times, March 12. ENGLAND.

Dinner at the Mansion House to the United States General and his suite.

Last night, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress entertained Mr. Buchanan, the American Minister, and a select party at dinner at the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House, as a mark of respect and consideration on the occasion of his leaving England as the representative of the United States, to return to the prosecution of his tedious land journey from Alexandria to Natchez could not have been instrumental in improving his condition, which, however, in appearance, was all that could be desired.

His eye was clear and bright, as was his skin, and his proud defiant air and elastic step betokened ability to go the pace and keep it. He looked as if he could outstep any man in his race with the exception of Pryor himself, and in short, upon stripping for the race, he looked the perfection of a horse.

Of Pryor but little was known, and therefore little was expected. Twice had he met Mr. Kinney's filly Minnow, and in both instances he was compelled to yield the palm of superiority to her powers. The latter race of two mile heats was the longest distance he had ever run. In his race with Leconte, he had previously been developed extraordinary fleetness, and the purity of his blood, and the general excellence of his form, gave promise of endurance which lured his trainer to the desperate chance of attacking even so formidable a rival as the renowned Lecomte, of 726 money.

A better bred or more gallant steed could not be found in the stud of any of the great breeders of the time, and in this contest well and nobly he has sustained the land journey from Alexandria to Natchez could not have been instrumental in improving his condition, which, however, in appearance, was all that could be desired.

His eye was clear and bright, as was his skin, and his proud defiant air and elastic step betokened ability to go the pace and keep it. He looked as if he could outstep any man in his race with the exception of Pryor himself, and in short, upon stripping for the race, he looked the perfection of a horse.

Of Pryor but little was known, and therefore little was expected. Twice had he met Mr. Kinney's filly Minnow, and in both instances he was compelled to yield the palm of superiority to her powers. The latter race of two mile heats was the longest distance he had ever run. In his race with Leconte, he had previously been developed extraordinary fleetness, and the purity of his blood, and the general excellence of his form, gave promise of endurance which lured his trainer to the desperate chance of attacking even so formidable a rival as the renowned Lecomte, of 726 money.

A better bred or more gallant steed could not be found in the stud of any of the great breeders of the time, and in this contest well and nobly he has sustained the land journey from Alexandria to Natchez could not have been instrumental in improving his condition, which, however, in appearance, was all that could be desired.

His eye was clear and bright, as was his skin, and his proud defiant air and elastic step betokened ability to go the pace and keep it. He looked as if he could outstep any man in his race with the exception of Pryor himself, and in short, upon stripping for the race, he looked the perfection of a horse.

Of Pryor but little was known, and therefore little was expected. Twice had he met Mr. Kinney's filly Minnow, and in both instances he was compelled to yield the palm of superiority to her powers. The latter race of two mile heats was the longest distance he had ever run. In his race with Leconte, he had previously been developed extraordinary fleetness, and the purity of his blood, and the general excellence of his form, gave promise of endurance which lured his trainer to the desperate chance of attacking even so formidable a rival as the renowned Lecomte, of 726 money.

A better bred or more gallant steed could not be found in the stud of any of the great breeders of the time, and in this contest well and nobly he has sustained the land journey from Alexandria to Natchez could not have been instrumental in improving his condition, which, however, in appearance, was all that could be desired.

His eye was clear and bright, as was his skin, and his proud defiant air and elastic step betokened ability to go the pace and keep it. He looked as if he could outstep any man in his race with the exception of Pryor himself, and in short, upon stripping for the race, he looked the perfection of a horse.

Of Pryor but little was known, and therefore little was expected. Twice had he met Mr. Kinney's filly Minnow, and in both instances he was compelled to yield the palm of superiority to her powers. The latter race of two mile heats was the longest distance he had ever run. In his race with Leconte, he had previously been developed extraordinary fleetness, and the purity of his blood, and the general excellence of his form, gave promise of endurance which lured his trainer to the desperate chance of attacking even so formidable a rival as the renowned Lecomte, of 726 money.

A better bred or more gallant steed could not be found in the stud of any of the great breeders of the time, and in this contest well and nobly he has sustained the land journey from Alexandria to Natchez could not have been instrumental in improving his condition, which, however, in appearance, was all that could be desired.

His eye was clear and bright, as was his skin, and his proud defiant air and elastic step betokened ability to go the pace and keep it. He looked as if he could outstep any man in his race with the exception of Pryor himself, and in short, upon stripping for the race, he looked the perfection of a horse.

Of Pryor but little was known, and therefore little was expected. Twice had he met Mr. Kinney's filly Minnow, and in both instances he was compelled to yield the palm of superiority to her powers. The latter race of two mile heats was the longest distance he had ever run. In his race with Leconte, he had previously been developed extraordinary fleetness, and the purity of his blood, and the general excellence of his form, gave promise of endurance which lured his trainer to the desperate chance of attacking even so formidable a rival as the renowned Lecomte, of 726 money.

A better bred or more gallant steed could not be found in the stud of any of the great breeders of the time, and in this contest well and nobly he has sustained the land journey from Alexandria to Natchez could not have been instrumental in improving his condition, which, however, in appearance, was all that could be desired.

His eye was clear and bright, as was his skin, and his proud defiant air and elastic step betokened ability to go the pace and keep it. He looked as if he could outstep any man in his race with the exception of Pryor himself, and in short, upon stripping for the race, he looked the perfection of a horse.

Of Pryor but little was known, and therefore little was expected. Twice had he met Mr. Kinney's filly Minnow, and in both instances he was compelled to yield the palm of superiority to her powers. The latter race of two mile heats was the longest distance he had ever run. In his race with Leconte, he had previously been developed extraordinary fleetness, and the purity of his blood, and the general excellence of his form, gave promise of endurance which lured his trainer to the desperate chance of attacking even so formidable a rival as the renowned Lecomte, of 726 money.

A better bred or more gallant steed could not be found in the stud of any of the great breeders of the time, and in this contest well and nobly he has sustained the land journey from Alexandria to Natchez could not have been instrumental in improving his condition, which, however, in appearance, was all that could be desired.

His eye was clear and bright, as was his skin, and his proud defiant air and elastic step betokened ability to go the pace and keep it. He looked as if he could outstep any man in his race with the exception of Pryor himself, and in short, upon stripping for the race, he looked the perfection of a horse.

Of Pryor but little was known, and therefore little was expected. Twice had he met Mr. Kinney's filly Minnow, and in both instances he was compelled to yield the palm of superiority to her powers. The latter race of two mile heats was the longest distance he had ever run. In his race with Leconte, he had previously been developed extraordinary fleetness, and the purity of his blood, and the general excellence of his form, gave promise of endurance which lured his trainer to the desperate chance of attacking even so formidable a rival as the renowned Lecomte, of 726 money.

A better bred or more gallant steed could not be found in the stud of any of the great breeders of the time, and in this contest well and nobly he has sustained the land journey from Alexandria to Natchez could not have been instrumental in improving his condition, which, however, in appearance, was all that could be desired.

His eye was clear and bright, as was his skin, and his proud defiant air and elastic step betokened ability to go the pace and keep it. He looked as if he could outstep any man in his race with the exception of Pryor himself, and in short, upon stripping for the race, he looked the perfection of a horse.

frictional war. [Loud cheers.] I thank you again for the cordial manner in which you have responded to my health, and I beg to assure you that I shall ever regard my residence in England as one of the bright periods of my life. [Cheers.]

Mr. Monckton Milnes, M. P., briefly responded to the toast of the Houses of Lords and Commons, proposed by the Lord Mayor.

Lord J. Stuart gave the health of the Lord Mayor, which was drunk with enthusiasm.

Several appropriate civic and other toasts were proposed from the Chair, and responded to in the course of the evening.

Mr. Buchanan, in a facetious and complimentary speech, gave the toast, and the company separated between 10 and 11 o'clock.

DESCENT ON A GRAND "LEVEE" AT BOSTON.—The police arrested a party of five men at a hotel in the Merchants' Exchange building, Boston, on Wednesday, for being engaged in the drawing of a lottery as managers. The Atlas says:

The prizes advertised amounted to \$60,000, and consisted of all sorts of property, from a farm valued at \$5,000 to a lot of cheap silver watches, besides a large number of cash prizes. The consternation of the managers on finding themselves fairly caught, presented a ludicrous scene. They were immediately taken before the Police Court, and held in \$2,000 each, for examination to-day. In default of the required securities, they were sent to jail. A large number of watches, some of them of the purest pinchbeck, and a variety of other trinkets in the way of prizes were seized, and taken to the office of the Chief of Police, besides a vast tubful of quills containing the numbers to be drawn for, and other apparatus connected with the drawing, including two pistols and a dirk. The lottery was arranged under the name of a "Grand Levee at Dooley's Merchants' Exchange Hotel."

A NIGHT OF HORROR IN A WILDERNESS.—The Poughkeepsie Eagle gives an account of a night's adventure of Mr. A. J. Clark in a wilderness. He was out hunting for a deer, and he was out for a long time, he lost his way, travelled for hours, when, as night set in, he found himself eight miles from any settlement, surrounded by bears and wolves. One of the former he shot dead in the dark as the animal was about to spring upon him. His next effort was to kindle a fire. He collected some dry materials and loaded his gun with powder fired the charge into a dry cotton handkerchief. It was a failure! As the gun was discharged, another bear, apparently within twenty feet of him, gave a hideous and awful roar that made Clark's hair stand on end. Bruin was terribly frightened by the discharge of the gun, and hastily scampered, much to the relief of Clark, who now began to fully realize the danger of his position.

Here he remained, not daring to fall asleep. About two o'clock in the morning, to add to the horrors of his situation, the yell of a panther was heard. The beast approached—came nearer every few minutes—uttered a scream that froze the blood in his veins.

As a last resort to defend himself from the attack of the savage animal, he re-loaded his gun, putting in some three or four pieces of steel, (for he had nothing else,) which he hoped might do some execution. The animal came so near that the glare of his eyes resembled two balls of fire! Clark every moment expected to receive the fatal spring. There he remained without daring to move, with the fiery eyes of the panther fixed upon him! In this dreadful situation, expecting every moment to be torn in pieces, he remained till break of day, when he was released from danger and the animal disappeared.

Hungry and weary and exhausted, he left for the settlement, where he arrived about noon and related his thrilling adventure. A party proceeded to the place where the bear was shot, and brought in his carcass, which proved to be a very large one. It was dressed and forwarded to New York.

THE TRAFFIC. PHARASIA, CALIFORNIA

It is a queer thing to be a Queen or an Empress, and it strikes us not altogether a pleasant one. There is an amount of publicity attached to certain little domestic affairs from which a lady of delicate feelings must be supposed to shrink, but which those placed on thrones cannot well avoid. The bulletins about the Empress Eugenie have, for months past, been as regularly published as those pertaining to the siege of Sebastopol—when it is to come off, and what the sex is to be, has been canvassed as coolly as any other state question. In Paris nearly everything is a spectacle, and the most recent and attractive spectacle has consisted of the Imperial baby clothes, to a sight of which the public are admitted by presenting tickets, which are freely given to every respectable person. Such is the crowd that a line has to be formed, and kept moving, under the management of the ubiquitous police. In order to be fully prepared, there are two complete sets of baby-clothes, masculine and feminine; for, absolute as Louis Napoleon is in France, he has nothing to say in determining whether it shall be a prince or princess. We trust that all hands have, by this time, got over their uneasiness, and are "as well as can be expected."

By the way, a gentleman, some days since, told us an odd sort of a story about the discomfiture of a candidate for some office "out West," which will come into our head, *opropos* of the expected heir to the French empire. It would appear that the office-seeking man rode up, towards the evening, to a small log house, where lived one of the sovereigns whose vote he was anxious to secure. On entering the house, he found no one in but a lady, exceedingly ill—so ill as to be confined to bed, who told him that her husband had gone to the next village for a Doctor, and that she feared she would die before his return. Anxious to comfort her, he assured her that there was no danger; but she refused to be comforted. By way of a final effort at consolation, the unsuspecting politician told her that he had been in the same way several times and got over it. As he did so, the husband and the doctor, accompanied by an elderly female, entered the house, in time to hear the last remark. The doctor, the husband, and the elderly female laughed, and even the sick woman laughed some, if she were dying—the electioneering gentleman mizzled. That evening the county had an inhabitant the more, but next day a candidate the less, for the joke got out, and the poor man was laughed off the track. He could not bear to be asked about how he felt, etc., and finally put off to California, where, somehow, the thing followed him. He has gone to the Fejee Islands.

The Sharp's Rifle business seems to take among the speculators in philanthropy at the North. A fanatic, however sincere, is an ugly customer, and perhaps he is none the less dangerous for his sincerity. Well, sincere fanatics there must be, else there would be no traders in the business, which would not pay, and pay is what said traders are after. For the certain fanatic we have some respect. There is a certain amount of respectability in anything that is genuine and what it purports to be, that can never attach to a counterfeit article, no matter how well got up. These Sharp's rifles must be paid for, and the manufacturers must have their profits. Now, it strikes us that certain parties interested in their sale and manufacture are at the bottom of the whole business of having them bought and sent to Kansas. If the whole truth were told there are preachers and professed philanthropists who have a hand in the speculation and who will finger a share of the profits. How much is realized on each rifle is more than we know, but something comfortable.

That was quite a time at New Haven last week. Quite a revival of breach-loading religion. Quite a good sale for the iron-mongers. Professor Silliman of Yale College used to be quite Southernish in times gone by and so was the College; but Southern people have rightly judged it best to sustain their own institutions of learning, and so, Yale College, having mainly lost Southern patronage, has also lost Southern feeling, and now goes strong for the rifle trade. It is all right. We hope the South will fully understand her position towards these Northern Colleges.

GRUMBING.—If there was the slightest possible use in grumbling, we might grumble, for we feel particularly grumblesome. The atmosphere don't suit us. We feel chilly and had in a general way, and everybody we meet feels chilly, or they belie their looks. All nature bears a depressed aspect, indicative of suicidal proclivities abnormally developed. Even a big rooster in the hotel yard, near our office, has caught cold and crows languidly, as though laboring under incipient bronchitis. The steam whistles have a melancholy tone, and the sighing swain who would be so foolish as to propose to his "lady-love" to-day ought to be rejected for having no better sense than to expect a favorable response to any question on such a day. Othello himself, that took and took Desdemona at a "plant hour."

There is to be a meeting to-night at the Court-House to get up a Fillmore & Donelson Club. We hope they'll have "a good time," and not catch cold. By the way, a gentleman this morning made us a present of a bottle of snuffernog wine of the best sort. We appreciate the courtesy too highly to tell the gentleman's name on such a day, or even to open the bottle.

"Many a banner," says Mr. Clingman in his address to his constituents, "many a banner has risen and stooped again; but there is a flag which has never yet gone down before the eyes of mortal man. It first shone in the sunlight on the 4th of July 1776; and tho' it wavered in the dark hours of the revolution, it went not down, but still kept its place, and still has kept, through many a stormy period since, on land and sea. The old flag of the republic now looms high over the field of danger, summoning its friends to gather around it. There is only one of the political organizations that can stand under that banner and will leave the democratic party, weakened in former contests for the right, to fight this great battle unaided, and alone to triumph, or alone to die in such a cause? Where will you be found, gentlemen, when such a field is to be fought and such a flag is to be upheld? Look back into the past, and see that in the olden time the enemy approached our section only to be repulsed. The mountain peaks which looked down on the rapid flight and destruction of Ferguson's army, still stand silent but impressive monuments. Though, of the bold riders who dashed through their gorges and forests, only the last linger yet a little while, the memory of their deeds is immortal, and will again kindle the flames of patriotism to future triumphs. A victory in this contest saves the constitution from danger, overthrows its enemies, and gives the highest assurance that our magnificent ocean-bound republic will continue for ages to run a career so bright and glorious as to challenge the wonder and admiration of the world."

The grand jury of Washington, D. C., has adjourned, it is said, without finding a bill against Mr. Rust for assaulting Mr. Greeley.

There are a good many topics before the public and a good many items of news, such as they are, going the rounds of the papers, but we find little of freshness or interest in them—they belong to the class of "further particulars." The most painful news of the season is that of the loss of the packet ship John Rutledge, with over a hundred passengers on board, and one man alone saved to tell the tale of suffering, the last survivor of one of the boats in which there were some fourteen persons when the ship was left. The fate of the Rutledge seems to indicate what was the fate of the Pacific. A collision with an iceberg, on the 20th of February, started the ship to leaking, and she was abandoned the same day. The tale of horrors told by Nye, the solitary person saved, is the old one of madness and death from thirst, cold and hunger. They drank sea water and went crazy. There were four other boats left the ship, but none of them have been heard from.

The affair of the Nicaragua line and Walker's government is a queer matter, and one which, we think, is not yet fully understood; so far, at least, as the obligation of the United States to interfere in the matter is concerned. Walker claims to collect from the company certain dues, for which he insists they are in arrears, and to enforce the payment of which, he has seized upon their property within the State of Nicaragua. The company operates under a charter obtained from Nicaragua, and it would appear that it is amenable to that State for non-compliance with its conditions. The company has claimed the protection of the United States Government, and we presume the affair will be fully investigated.

Lewis D. Campbell, of Ohio, declines to serve on the Special Kansas Committee. He is Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and by accepting the appointment to go to Kansas, Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, would be left Chairman of the most important Committee of the House, during Mr. Campbell's absence, at least, which might be for months, and this not suiting L. D.'s notions, he prefers to decline.

On the 26th inst., the "Opposition Union Convention of Pennsylvania" met at Harrisburg. This convention represents the Whig, Know-Nothing and Abolition parties in that State. The committee on resolutions reported a series recommending a union of all the elements in opposition to the national administration, which is stigmatized as being favorable to the foreigners and the slave-holders.

If there be anything in mere outside appearances, the confidence manifested in the speedy conclusion of peace in Europe does not seem to gain strength with the progress of the negotiations at Paris. Breadstuffs show an advance and cotton does not. However, the state of business in Constantinople, as well as in the Baltic, may have its effect upon trade.

Indeed, we are unable to see how the conclusion of peace, and the consequent opening of the Russian Baltic and Black sea ports, could tend to the immediate relief of the grain market. There can be no surplus for export either in Southern Russia or in the Danubian provinces. In the first place, the vast bodies of Russian troops thrown into the Southern provinces have demanded immense supplies for their sustenance, and, in the second place, the wagons and teams of the agriculturist, and frequently the agriculturist himself, have been carried off to assist in the indispensable transport service of the army, and the culture of the country has been greatly neglected. The Danubian provinces are in the same fix. Turk and Russian and Austrian have swarmed over them like locusts, leaving little behind. It cannot be forgotten how many millions of bushels of grain were destroyed by the Allies in the Sea of Azov, and even at Odessa. If Western Europe should want food, she must look elsewhere than to the Black Sea for it this coming Fall and Winter. The Baltic may do something, but most of that even now finds its way through Prussian ports.

Mr. Buchanan speaks, so says the papers, with decided confidence of an early and satisfactory settlement of the difficulties between this country and England. We shall see.

It will be remembered that just after the Philadelphia Convention had nominated Fillmore and Donelson, a ratification meeting was held in Washington City by the friends of these gentlemen. One of the great ratifying orators was Lewis D. Campbell, of Ohio. A big Know-Nothing was Mr. Campbell then, and he can hardly pretend to say how many Southern brethren assisted Mr. Campbell, or were assisted by him on that occasion. He was bound to go for Fillmore—he was. Well, on Monday evening last the Black Republicans held a meeting, or caucus, in Washington City. And there, too, was Mr. Campbell, side by side with Mr. Seward. He would vote for no man who advocated the Kansas bill, which he denounced as an inquiry and an outrage. He advocated a union of all the elements and opponents of the administration, like that which so gloriously triumphed in Ohio last Autumn, and pointed to that State as a noble monument of freedom.

Wm. H. Seward made the closing speech. He counselled the forcing through the House of a bill for the immediate admission of Kansas, with the anti-slavery constitution gotten up by the Reeder law-breakers and traitors; and, in the event of its failure in the Senate, then he went for the House stopping the supplies. This is higher-law than vengeance.

Mr. Whitaker has laid on our table "A Forest Tragedy and other Tales, by Grace Greenwood," a neatly printed and bound volume, published by Ticknor & Fields, Boston. Grace Greenwood is pretty well known as a writer, and has many admirers. Also, "The Bush Boys; or, the History and Adventures of a Cape Farmer and his Family in the wild Karoo of Southern Africa," by Capt. Mayne Reid, with twelve illustrations. Ticknor & Fields, Boston. This appears to be quite an interesting book, full of all sorts of stirring adventures with lions, elephants, rhinoceroses, and other wild beasts.

The news-boys in the larger cities accompany the cry by which they announce their wares with a short tale of contents, as thus—"New York Morning Herald—Arrival of the Steamship Britannia—Great Battle in China." Some years since they used to proclaim every accession to Queen Victoria's numerous family, with a good deal of emphasis—"Later from Europe—Queen Victoria's got another baby." About the present time they are, no doubt, getting ready for a similar proclamation with reference to the Empress Eugenie, leaving out the other.

SOMETHING WRONG.—WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH THE INSPECTION?—The following note, which has been placed in our hands, speaks for itself, and requires no comment from us, although it may receive some attention from the public:—

HERTZOG, March 29th, 1856.
—was nearly all "bone," you ought to claim a deduction of them of at least one-third of the price you gave them for the barrel. Even this deduction would hardly make it equal to a full barrel of Mess Pork. I would, in future, prefer you not buying for me any Pork with the brand of "C. L. S." on the "band," having had to return two barrels so branded, which is a very great inconvenience.

Yours, with respect,
H. W. BURGWIN.

We think we were more than half right in holding back, all singular, our raptures and fine writings about Spring. March is not maintaining his character of going out like a lamb; he is more on the polar bear order, freezing as hard as if he had forgotten his own identity and fancied himself January or February, and was not in the slightest degree aware of what is expected at his hands at this advanced period of his existence. However, we suppose March will not pay much attention to our talking, and so we may as well let him March.

The mercantile communities of the great commercial cities of the North insist that Spring has arrived in good earnest, although neither bud nor blossom gives evidence of the fact. They look not for swallows as harbingers of the season. Their Spring birds are the country merchants, and the growth over which they most rejoice is that of packing boxes filled with goods, to be sent to their several destinations. The Spring trade no longer waits for the opening of canal navigation, but rushes over the rail independent of the lingering frost. The imports at New York are heavier than at corresponding periods in 1855 or 1854, and nearly up to the high-water-mark of 1853. The agricultural States of the West are unprecedently prosperous from the realization of high prices from an immense crop, and, therefore, the importing and jobbing merchants anticipate a heavy business. Indeed, almost the only interest seriously depressed, is that upon which the lower country of North Carolina depends mainly for adjusting her balances with the North. Cotton, sugar, rice, &c., all rule at fair rates. Naval stores and timber are alone below par. The scale must be adjusted with the next crop, but in the meantime the stringency must continue to be felt and to press heavily upon all branches of business, more especially here at the greatest centre of this interest. They say that money is easy enough in New York, Boston, &c., and we presume it is; and, no doubt, building will take a fresh start, and a new impetus be given to the timber and lumber trade.

Let us keep on hoping for the best, and after a while things will mend, but not immediately, nor for some months. They must first find their level. The withdrawal of labor in many sections from the production of naval stores will bring things to that level before the close of the year.

The last number of the Washington Union announces the withdrawal of Col. Forney from that paper. Mr. Forney returns to Pennsylvania. The Col. is an ardent friend and advocate of Mr. Buchanan's nomination for the presidency, and any active part in that matter would be incompatible with the impartial course expected of a central organ at the seat of government. It is probable that considerations of this character have influenced Mr. F. in the step he has taken.

Democratic Meeting in Sampson. According to previous notice the democrats of Sampson met at the Court House in Clinton, on Saturday, the 22d day of March, 1856. Arthur Brown was called to the Chair, and Isham Royal was appointed Secretary.

On motion of A. A. McKoy, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, to wit:

WHEREAS, It is incumbent on the Democracy, not only of Sampson, but of the whole country, to unite in solid phalanx to rescue, not only the Constitution, but the Union, from impending danger; and believing, as we do, that the contest in the coming campaign is between the so-called American party and the Democracy, but between the Democratic party, as lovers of the Union and the Constitution, and the vile Republicans of the North; and that the Know-Nothing party is but a stumbling-block in the way of the Democratic party, and one of the means whereby Southern men may be innocently brought to assist in the election of the Black Republican nominee for the Presidency, by causing a division in the ranks of the slave-holding interests of the South—And, further, believing that the Southern Know-Nothings have been recalcitrant to themselves, their interests and their country, by striking out, or, with their assent, permitting the 12th article to be stricken from their platform, thereby evincing a disposition to hazard everything dear to them for the hope of an empty triumph; therefore

Resolved, That we form ourselves into a Democratic Association, to be entitled the Sampson Democratic Association.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a committee of three for the purpose of drafting a Constitution and By-Laws for the said Association.

Resolved, That the Democrats be requested to hold primary conventions in each Captain's District, for the purpose of appointing delegates to a County Convention, to be held in Clinton, on Saturday, the 17th day of May, to nominate candidates to represent Sampson county in the next Legislature.

On motion of W. S. Devane, the thanks of the association be tendered to the Chairman and Secretary.

On motion of A. A. McKoy, it was ordered that the proceedings of the meeting be sent to the Clinton Independent and the Democratic Journals for publication.

On motion of T. H. Holmes, the meeting adjourned to meet on Saturday, the 5th of April.

ARTHUR BROWN, Chairman.
ISHAM ROYAL, Secretary.

Two weeks later from California.—Distressing intelligence has been received from California and the Pacific coast.

New York, March 27.—The steamer Illinois arrived this afternoon from Aspinwall with two weeks later intelligence from California and the Pacific coast.

The legislature of California have passed a resolution repealing the election of Banks by a large majority.

The land commission have closed their labors, having passed upon eight hundred and thirteen claims, involving an immense amount of property.

It is rumored that there is an imminent filibuster expedition on foot directed against Tehuantepec.

From the mining districts the intelligence is of the most encouraging character.

From the agricultural interests the news is equally encouraging.

The news from Oregon is of the most distressing character. The Indians continue their terrible ravages in Klamath county. Thirty families were slaughtered, and their houses burned to the ground.

The Governor of Oregon intends to despatch the citizen soldiers in pursuit of the savages.

The Indians are ravaging all parts of Oregon and Washington Territories.

A great fire has occurred at Sidney. Ten lives were lost, and property to the amount of a quarter of a million destroyed.

Later from Mexico.

New Orleans, March 26.—The steamer Texas has arrived at this port from Vera Cruz with advices to the 22d inst. Families were still at Puebla, hemmed in by the government forces. It is reported that he had made propositions to surrender to Comonfort, which the latter had rejected. A company was still being formed for the purpose of building a railroad between Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico. Vera Cruz was quiet. The advices are meagre.

Later from Texas.

New Orleans, March 26.—The steamer Perseverance has arrived at this port with advices to the 22d ult. The Lipan Indians were still troublesome, and the citizens on the frontiers were forming companies for their protection.

The Governor of Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, March 25.—Governor Bashford sent in to-day his message to the Senate and the House, but both branches adjourned to prevent its reception. The acting Governor—Arthur—refuses to give way to Bashford, who threatens force. The House subsequently refused, by four majority, to receive Bashford's message.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The Senate passed the Deficiency Bill to-day. In the House, nothing of importance occurred.

Appointment by the President.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate, William G. Singleton, collector of the customs at Newbern, North Carolina, vice Thomas S. Singleton, deceased.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Boston, March 27.—The new Cunard propeller steamer Emeu arrived here last night, with Liverpool dates of the 12th inst.

The political news is of little importance. The peace congress was holding daily sessions, but nothing of its proceedings had transpired.

Advices from the Crimea say that both armies are in a state of neutrality. Fifty thousand British troops were reviewed at Balaklava on the 5th inst.

The White Works at Sebastopol were blown up on the 28th of February.

Constantinople advices of the 28th ult. state that an Austrian courier had arrived there with propositions relative to the Danubian principalities.

A financial crisis had occurred at Constantinople. Exchanges on London had risen to 137, and on Vienna to 520, the English pound sterling rated at 420. The minister of France had appealed to the merchants, inviting them to make a remedy.

The minister of France was again open for navigation, and Lloyd's steamers had commenced running.

An order to suspend hostilities in Asia had been forwarded to Omar and Selim Pacha.

Advices from Norway announced a serious commercial crisis had occurred there. Twenty commercial houses had suspended in Bergen.

The Manchester market was firm, with a moderate business.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer Canada.

HALIFAX, March 28.—The steamer Canada arrived here this morning at 7 o'clock bringing Liverpool dates to Saturday the 15th, three days later than the advices received at Boston per steamer Emeu.

The steamer Atlantic arrived out on the 12th, and Mr. Dallas, the newly appointed American Minister, immediately proceeded to the Adelphi Hotel, where he was waited upon by a deputation from the American Consulate.

Mr. Dallas, who presented him with a congratulatory address. There was no excitement whatever existing in regard to American affairs.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.—Nothing definite had transpired respecting the doings of the peace conference. All accounts, however, agree almost certainly in predicting results favorable to peace.

Advices from Germany, however, bear the same tone. It was generally rumored, indeed, that a treaty of peace would be signed on Saturday.

All the differences, however, between the several powers have not yet been adjusted. Several important disputes have occurred respecting the Danubian principalities, and the question touching the Asiatic frontiers are left still undecided as when the Congress first met.

It was rumored that the rectification of territory and the adjustment of other unarranged differences are to be referred to commissioners on the spot. The topographical details at hand are very incomplete, and the projected frontier is neither marked by streams nor mountain chains. Sardinia will not be represented in this commission.

Despatches from Berlin and Vienna state that Prussia has been invited to send representatives to the conference. That she accepts the invitation, and that Baron Mantouffier would leave Berlin on the 14th for Paris as plenipotentiary of Prussia.

Mr. Hatfield, the Prussian Minister at Paris, would act as second plenipotentiary. The admission of Russia is said to be specially based on the ground that the discussion respecting the treaty of 1841, by which the Dardanelles were closed to ships of war, is to begin forthwith.

FROM THE BALTIC.—The advices from the Baltic state that the British flying squadron was pushing towards the Gulf of Finland.

Advices from Kiel, dated March 14, state that a despatch from the British government had been received respecting the Russian fleet.

ENGLAND.—Admiral Napier has brought forward in Parliament his threatened motion inquiring into the management of the Baltic fleet while under his command. He contended that he was sacrificed to cover Sir James Graham's incapacity.

Sir James retorted by stating that Admiral Napier was physically feeble, and that his reputation was higher than his courage, and his courage than his skill. Admiral Berkeley also attacked Napier, who retorted. His motion was, eventually, withdrawn.

The half yearly meeting of the Bank of England stockholders have declared a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum free of tax.

Lord Palmerston, in reply to a question in parliament said that the papers relating to the dispute with the United States respecting Central America would be presented soon after the Easter recess, but he could not answer as to those relating to the enlistment difficulty, as no answer had been received to the last despatch to the British Minister at Washington.

Lord Palmerston refused to answer a question from D. L. as to whether Prussia had been invited to participate in the deliberations of the peace congress or not. He also refused to say whether Italian affairs occupied the attention of the conference.

FRANCE.—The Paris commercial letters continue to speak with confidence of peace. They also mention that the speculative mania increases, and that the French Government intend to take place will bring a commercial catastrophe than a continuation of the war.

PARIS, Friday, March 14.—The Peace Conference held the ninth session to-day.

AUSTRIA.—A despatch from Berlin states that a new reduction in the Austrian army has been announced.

SPAIN.—The Madrid Gazette officially denies that Napoleon has addressed a remonstrance to the Spanish government respecting the internal state of the country.

FROM THE CRIMEA.—The Russian and allied Generals had met at Traktir bridge, and exchanged proposals for the armistice, and a line of neutral ground limited by the Tcherenya had been traced between the two armies.

ASIA.—Selim Pasha was preparing to take the command of the Turkish army. Selim Pasha is to be tried for the fall of Kars.

TURKEY.—The Ottoman Ministry is occupied with measures for alleviating the existing commercial crisis. The free export of breadstuffs is permitted from Smyrna.

Russia.—Prince Gortschakoff, the diplomatist, is going to St. Petersburg, to take part in the deliberations relative to the diplomatic attitude to be taken by Russia, after the conclusion of peace.

THE LATEST.

London, Friday.—It is stated in well informed circles that Parliament will probably be dissolved early in May.

A despatch from Berlin says that Count Orloff has been known at St. Petersburg that a definite understanding has been reached on the fifth point and that peace is assured.

Arrival of the Steamer Fulton.

New York, March 29.—The steamship Fulton has arrived here from Havre, with dates to the 12th of March, and comes to the morning of the 13th.

Among the passengers is Camden C. Dike, Esq., bearer of despatches from Paris.

A Vienna correspondent of the London Times states that the mystery of the recently improved relations between Austria and the United States has been cleared up.

An Austro-American commercial company is about to be formed, in order to open a direct trade between the two countries, to import cotton and other products direct from America, instead of London and Liverpool.

The writer intimates that a treaty of commerce will soon be concluded between the two governments.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times states that two points have been made in the negotiations—namely, the neutralization of the Black Sea, the dismantling of fortresses and the non-reconstruction of Bomarsund.

Col. Hodges, the British Representative at Hamburg, has made representations to the Hamburg Senate respecting the quantities of ammunition which have been left there for Russia. An examination proved that those supplies, in most instances, were forwarded on account of two houses of high standing in England, in which one member of Parliament was interested.

Railroad Convention.

A Convention of officers of the several Railroads in Georgia and the neighboring States, commenced its session in Atlanta on Monday last. The design of the meeting is the adoption of measures for their mutual interests.

Among those present were President Caldwell of the South Carolina; Col. Tate, President of the Memphis & Charleston; and Col. Gregg, President of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroads.

North Carolina University.—The Rev. Dr. Fuller, of Beaufort, has been invited to deliver the annual sermon before the General Assembly of the N. C. University, and Matthew W. Rawson, Esq., late Attorney General of the State, has been invited to deliver the address before the two Literary Societies.

From the Albany Atlas and Argus.

The Church Militant.

There have always been religionists in the world who have interpreted the "Church Militant" to mean a church which propagated its dogmas with fire and sword. These barbarous notions of the mission of the Christian religion have been gradually softened by a better understanding of its true doctrines, but it is quite evident that they are not yet extinct.

Under the command of the fanaticism of the Kansas excitement, the "Church Militant," in this literal sense, is again in the field, armed, not as of old, with sword and faggot, but with "Sharpe's rifles." The grand high priest of this portion of the church is the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher—the same meek disciple of the Saviour who presented, recently, publicly with a cannon ball as a fit emblem of the mission of the great Magyar, and who has recently expressed a preference for "Sharpe's rifles" over the Bible as a great civilizer.

The latest missionary work which we have heard of, on the part of this son of Mars, was performed at New Haven, where, on Thursday evening of last week, a meeting was held in the "Church Militant" to involve the influence of the Holy Spirit, and bestow "Sharpe's rifles" upon a band of emigrants about to start for Kansas.

Mr. Beecher was the preacher for the occasion, and after an address, in which piety and weapons of war were ludicrously mixed up, and after relating with great zest the threadbare anecdote that the meek Governor Robinson, when summoned by Gov. Sharon to give up his rifles, said he would "compromise and give him their contents," and also another saying of the self-constituted governor, that "he held it to be an everlasting disgrace to shoot at a man and not hit him," he proceeded to the more congenial, if less clerical, labor, of beating up contributors for rifles, acting himself as auctioneer for the occasion.

Mr. Silliman, who had commenced it by giving a rifle, but did not continue it with sufficient spirit to satisfy the reverend gentleman. We quote from the report of the New York Times:

Mr. Russell and Rev. Mr. Dutton rose both at once. Mr. Russell speaks first: "Put me down for one."

Rev. Mr. Dutton, (pastor of the church)—One of the deacons of this church, Mr. Harvey Hall, is going out with the company, and I, as his pastor, desire to present to him a Bible and a Sharpe's rifle. [Great applause.]

F. P. Pie.—I will give one.

Stephen D. Farde.—I give one for myself, and also one for my wife.

Mr. Beecher.—I give one.

Charles Ives.—Put me down for three.

Thomas R. Townbridge.—Put me down for four! [Continued laughter.]

Dr. J. L. Howe.—I will subscribe for one.

A gentleman said that Miss Mary Dutton would give one.

Dr. Stephen G. Hubbard.—One.

Mr. Beecher here stated that if twenty-five could be raised on the spot, he would pledge twenty-five more from Plymouth Church—fifty being a sufficient number for the whole supply. [Clapping of hands all over the house.]

Prof. Silliman now left Mr. Beecher to speak for the bid, and sat down to enjoy the occasion.

Mr. Killam.—I give one.

Mr. Beecher.—Killam—That's a significant name in connection with a Sharpe's rifle. [Laughter.]

Prof. W. A. Norton.—One for me!

Mr. Vining.—Another for me!

Mr. Moses Tyler.—I will pledge one of Sharpe's rifles from the Junior Class in Yale College. [Great applause.]

Prof. Silliman, (rising in his seat and sweeping the galleries with his eye)—There are four classes in Yale College! [Immense sensation.]

Henry Townbridge.—One!

John G. North.—One!

Mr. Beecher.—I think Kansas will now know that there is a North! [Great applause.]

William Kingsley.—One for me!

Lucius L. Olmsted.—One.

Mr. Dunlap will pledge one for the Senior Class in Yale College!

It was now ascertained that, instead of twenty-five, twenty-seven rifles had been subscribed.

The reader will be prepared to believe that this belated preacher mixed up all this auctioneering about rifles with exhortations to the good citizens of New Haven concerning their duty to the country.

"To commend them to the blessing of God, and to invoke for them His holy keeping," and that he added that "he did not doubt that the influence of the Holy Spirit would rest upon them, and that their labors would be crowned with abundant success."

Good men turn with pain from these exhibitions of fanaticism and impiety, and bide their time for the prevalence of sound and sober political and religious views.

China.

From late Hong Kong papers we have the following interesting intelligence: